



Borough of Worksop



1969

Annual Report

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

including the Report of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

BOROUGH OF WORKSOP

1969

ANNUAL REPORT

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

including the Report of the
Chief Public Health Inspector



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b3029440x>

Health Department,
Park House,
Park Street,
WORKSOP.

July, 1970.

To: The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Worksop.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the annual health report for 1969, together with the vital statistics relative to the period.

The population has increased by 80 and stands at 35,660.

The number of births has decreased by 57 from 655 in 1968 to 598.

The number of infant deaths is 8 compared with 13 in 1968. The analysis of infant deaths is to be found in the body of the report. The maternal mortality rate was Nil.

The total number of deaths from all causes is 394, and the natural increase of births over deaths is 204.

During the year no persons suffered from poliomyelitis.

For twenty-one years in succession there were no cases of diphtheria.

1969 was not the epidemic year for measles and 15 cases in all were notified compared with 402 the year before. In the spring of 1968 a campaign was launched to vaccinate children against measles, but this was too late to prevent an epidemic in that year, although some children must have been spared the unpleasant experience. In 1969 measles vaccine became in short supply due to withdrawal of the products of one producer, so that the campaign for the vaccination of the population of children has faltered, although this will no doubt continue when supplies are again adequate.

The number of deaths from cancer of the lung is 21 in 1969 compared with 24 in 1968. Eighteen of these deaths were men, and nine of them were under sixty-five. The series of five-yearly averages in the body of the report show that this scourge has been increasing over the years.

Infective hepatitis became a disease notifiable to the Council from June, 1968. During the year 1969 ten cases were notified.

The report includes information on the Health Services provided in the area by the Nottinghamshire County Council, and for this information I am indebted to the County Medical Officer.

I should like to take this opportunity to express my thanks to the staff of the Department for their loyal and generous assistance, to the Officers of other Departments for their help and co-operation, and to the Council for their support and encouragement.

Yours sincerely,

G. TATTERSALL,

Medical Officer of Health

MAYOR

ALDERMAN C. HARRISON, C.A. J.P.

HEALTH AND SEWERAGE COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman C. Harrison, C.A. J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor C. F. Cooley, J.P.

Councillor H. J. Bell
Councillor A. J. Burton
Councillor Mrs. E. M. Hubble
Councillor D. Nelson
Councillor R. B. Ransford
Councillor J. H. Smy, J.P.
Councillor C. Stibowsky
Councillor F. A. Tomlinson
Councillor J. M. Tomlinson
Alderman Mrs. V. J. S. Vickers, J.P.
Councillor R. F. Webster

HOUSING COMMITTEE AND ESTATES MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor A. J. Burton,

Vice-Chairman: Councillor D. W. Vickers

Councillor H. J. Bell
Councillor P. J. Field
Councillor F. J. Friel
Councillor Mrs. E. M. Hubble
Councillor D. Nelson
Councillor R. B. Ransford
Councillor B. Simcox
Councillor C. Stibowsky
Councillor F. A. Tomlinson
Alderman Mrs. V. J. S. Vickers, J.P.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

G. TATTERSALL, M.A. M.B. B.Ch. D.P.H.

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

H. M. BIRKS, M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P. D.P.H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

W. H. HARRIS, M.A.P.H.I.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

F. W. Owen, F.A.P.H.I.	-	Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector
L. H. Motley, M.A.P.H.I.	-	Additional Public Health Inspector
P. T. Johnson, M.A.P.H.I.	-	Commenced 17th March, 1969.
R. P. Brailsford	-	Pupil Public Health Inspector

CLERKS

Mrs. E. M. Heap	-	M.O.H. Secretary
Mrs. D. Hollinworth		
Miss L. A. Taylor		

=====

SECTION A.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	...	...	...	17,935
Population at Census 1961	...	...	...	34,237
Estimated population	...	...	...	35,660
Number of inhabited houses 31/3/70	...	...	...	12,203
Rateable value of houses at 31/3/70	...	...	...	£547,000
Rateable value of all properties at 31/3/70	...	...	...	£1,392,292
Sum represented by penny rate	...	...	...	£5,528

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>BIRTHS - LIVE</u>				<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Legitimate	...	...	...	278	269	547
Illegitimate	...	...	...	25	26	51
				<u>303</u>	<u>295</u>	<u>598</u>

Birth rate per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	...	16.8
Birth rate per 1,000 population of England and Wales	...	...	...	...	16.3
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	...	...	...	...	9.0%

<u>STILLBIRTHS</u>				<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Legitimate	...	...	...	7	6	13
Illegitimate	...	...	...	-	-	-
				<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>13</u>

Total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	611
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	...	...	...	...	...	21.0
Rate per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	...	...	0.36

<u>DEATHS - Resident</u>				<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	...	...	...	220	174	394

Death rate per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	...	11.0
Death rate per 1,000 population of England and Wales	...	...	...	...	11.9

<u>INFANT DEATHS (Under 1 year)</u>				<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Legitimate	...	...	...	5	3	8
Illegitimate	...	...	...	-	-	-
				<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>

Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	13.0
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births England and Wales	...	...	...	...	18.0

INFANT DEATHS (Under 1 year)

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	14.8
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	NIL
Neo-Natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	8.4
Early Neo-Natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	8.4
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) ...	29.5

MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion)

Number of deaths NIL

CAUSES OF DEATH - WORKSOP BOROUGH

	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>
Heart disease (all forms)	60	56
Cancer (all forms)	41	30
Other diseases of circulatory system ...	8	9
Pneumonia	21	15
Bronchitis and emphysema	27	9
Pulmonary tuberculosis	2	-
All other external causes	1	-
Diabetes	2	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-
Congenital anomalies	3	1
Other disease of the respiratory system	4	2
Symptoms and ill-defined disease ...	1	-
Motor vehicle accidents	4	-
All other accidents	6	3
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries ...	2	1
Leukaemia	4	2
Influenza	2	4
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	1	-
Anaemias	-	2
Meningitis	-	1
Other diseases of the nervous system ...	2	1
Cerebrovascular diseases	22	25
Intestinal obstruction and hernia ...	-	1
Cirrhosis of liver	1	-
Other diseases of digestive system ...	1	-
Other diseases, genito-urinary system ...	-	2
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system ...	1	2
Peptic ulcer	2	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	1
Disease of skin, subcutaneous tissue ...	-	1
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc. ...	-	1
Other causes of perinatal mortality ...	1	2
	220	174

CANCER DEATHS

There were 71 deaths from cancer.

Arranged in decennial periods, these deaths occurred as below:

		<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>
Under 35 years	...	-	2	1	2	1	2
35 to 44 years	...	2	2	7	5	3	2
45 to 54 years	...	14	5	5	8	13	13
55 to 64 years	...	12	32	16	20	14	6
65 to 74 years	...	24	22	19	19	15	18
75 years and over	...	19	19	15	22	13	18
		71	82	63	76	59	59

The following table shows the analysis of the site of the disease during the past five years.

Year	Stomach		Lung		Breast	Uterus	Other	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	F.	M.	F.
1965	5	1	5	1	6	5	27	9
1966	7	5	15	4	6	2	17	20
1967	2	5	12	3	6	3	19	13
1968	7	7	22	2	7	1	20	16
1969	5	6	18	3	8	2	18	11

DEATHS FROM BRONCHITIS

Year	Deaths from Bronchitis	Total Deaths all Causes	Percentage Bronchitis Deaths
1964	18	372	4.8%
1965	25	353	7.1%
1966	29	375	7.7%
1967	15	345	4.3%
1968	31	400	7.75%
1969	36	394	9.14%

CANCER OF THE LUNG

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
1959	6	4	2
1960	16	13	3
1961	7	7	-
1962	10	9	1
1963	20	15	5
1964	12	11	1
1965	6	5	1
1966	19	15	4
1967	15	12	3
1968	24	22	2

CANCER OF THE LUNG

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>
1969	21	18	3
Five yearly averages			
1964-68	15.2	13.0	2.2
1963-67	14.4	11.6	2.0
1959-63	11.8	9.6	2.2
1958-62	9.2	8.0	1.2

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS 1903-1969

Year	Estimated Civilian population (mid-year)	Birth rate per 1,000 population	Death rate per 1,000 population	Infant Mortality rate Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births	Neo-Natal Mortality rate Deaths under 1 month	Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	Still Births rate per 1,000 live and still births	Number of T.B. Deaths
1903	16,872	36.09	16.29	149	-	-	-	14
1904	17,392	33.52	16.73	178	-	-	-	11
1905	17,807	33.33	14.5	128	-	-	-	28
1906	18,230	33.35	15.5	146	-	-	-	34
1907	18,644	28.6	17.96	176	-	-	-	37
1908	19,109	33.3	14.1	113	-	-	-	27
1909	19,564	31.3	14.1	99	-	-	-	30
1910	20,030	30.5	13.8	112	-	-	-	38
1911	20,506	28.6	14.0	100	-	-	-	32
1912	20,996	28.1	11.5	84	-	-	-	23
1913	21,496	27.8	11.9	105	-	-	-	17
1914	22,007	31.3	12.8	84	-	-	-	29
1915	20,692	29.5	14.8	112	-	-	-	20
*1916	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*1917	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*1918	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1919	21,843	22.8	11.9	70	-	-	-	23
1920	22,713	28.8	11.9	82	-	-	-	27
1921	23,198	25.3	13.3	108	-	-	-	15
1922	23,198	24.5	10.0	72	-	-	-	11
1923	23,800	24.7	11.3	76	-	-	-	24
1924	23,970	25.0	11.0	96	-	-	-	30
1925	24,000	23.8	11.4	66	-	-	-	16
1926	23,880	20.4	10.5	83	-	-	-	19
1927	24,390	20.2	11.0	64	-	-	-	23
1928	25,430	20.9	10.2	50	-	-	-	17
1929	25,640	19.1	12.8	108	-	-	-	22
1930	25,800	18.7	10.03	59	-	9.9	52.7	32
1931	26,850	17.9	10.5	62	-	5.9	51.0	21
1932	26,680	17.09	10.2	54	-	4.2	35.9	22
1933	26,860	17.0	11.9	69	-	2.0	47.0	20
1934	26,840	16.8	9.3	59	-	8.5	36.5	18
1935	27,290	17.2	10.0	49	-	2.0	42.8	19
1936	27,410	17.6	10.6	60	-	4.0	18.2	20
1937	27,800	16.1	9.4	48	-	4.2	40.8	15
1938	27,890	15.81	10.8	50	-	4.4	22.1	19
1939	28,230	19.0	11.0	53	-	3.5	54.0	22
1940	28,660	17.0	13.0	82	-	5.3	46.0	22
1941	29,440	16.9	9.5	68	-	7.8	31.4	16
*1942	-	19.6	10.5	64	-	1.69	35.5	21
*1943	-	19.7	10.3	57	-	8.6	30.6	13
1944	28,300	23.5	9.9	47	-	2.9	39.6	18
1945	28,550	20.8	9.9	45	-	2.9	21.8	17

*War years - figures incomplete

Year	Estimated Civilian population (mid-year)	Birth rate per 1,000 population	Death rate per 1,000 population	Infant Mortality rate Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births	Neo-Natal Mortality rate Deaths under 1 month	Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	Still Births rate per 1,000 live and still births	Number of T.B. Deaths
1946	29,589	21.9	10.8	51	-	3.0	22.5	4
1947	30,027	23.3	10.6	43	-	1.3	23.8	19
1948	30,580	22.4	10.0	38	-	1.4	22.4	12
1949	32,050	19.6	9.8	15	-	-	26.7	21
1950	32,410	17.7	9.0	37	14	1.6	33.6	8
1951	31,110	17.0	11.6	38	8	-	23.9	11
1952	31,160	16.9	10.2	38	11	-	24.6	3
1953	32,590	16.9	8.9	16	6	-	28.2	9
1954	33,540	17.2	8.9	26	13	-	26.0	4
1955	34,120	16.5	8.8	27	9	1.7	34.1	7
1956	33,800	18.6	9.7	30	10	-	23.9	-
1957	34,080	18.0	9.0	16	7	-	25.9	1
1958	34,250	18.1	8.8	18	6	-	29.6	2
1959	34,220	18.9	9.8	21	12	-	22.6	7
1960	34,520	19.7	9.3	22	6	-	29.9	2
1961	34,510	19.0	10.1	23	12	-	19.0	2
1962	34,840	19.1	10.0	25	13	-	19.0	1
1963	35,140	19.3	9.3	13	9	-	16.0	1
1964	35,400	20.1	10.5	23	16	-	8.5	2
1965	35,430	17.2	9.9	13	10	1.6	16.2	2
1966	35,480	18.5	10.3	29	18	-	22.3	1
1967	35,580	17.6	9.7	11	6	-	3.2	2
1968	35,580	18.4	11.2	20	7	-	18.0	2
1969	35,660	16.8	11.0	13	8	-	21.0	2

ACCIDENTS

The number of deaths caused by accidents in the Borough, either in the home or on the road was 13.

These figures have been recorded each year since 1960, the five-yearly average 1960-64 was 10, compared with 18 for 1965-69.

SECTION B

SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

(a) Hospital and Specialist Services (Part II National Health Service Act, 1946)

The Sheffield Regional Hospital Board is responsible for the hospitals serving the Worksop Borough and Rural Districts through a Hospital Management Committee. There are four hospitals:

Victoria Hospital	-	Worksop
Kilton Hospital	-	Worksop
Carlton Hospital	-	Nr. Worksop
Retford and District Hospital	-	Retford.

The Worksop and Retford Hospital Management Committee carried out the day-to-day administration of these hospitals.

(b) Clinics maintained by the Nottinghamshire County Council

Child Health

Carlton Road

Sessions held each week on Monday and Wednesday 2 - 4 p.m.
Sessions held each week on Wednesday 9.30 - 11.30 a.m.

(Toddlers' Clinic - discontinued from 30/4/69)

Number of sessions	...	...	117
New cases under 1 year	...	...	173
New cases over 1 year	...	...	387
Total attendances	...	...	2,234

Manton Clinic

Sessions held weekly on Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.
Sessions held fortnightly on Thursday 9.30 - 11.30 a.m.

(Toddlers' Clinic - Discontinued from 24/4/69)

Number of sessions	...	...	49
New cases under 1 year	...	...	92
New cases over 1 year	...	...	98
Total attendances	...	...	1,117

Family Planning - In this area sessions are held each Tuesday afternoon at the Carlton Road Clinic at which advice is given in connection with family planning. The total number of visits made by women during the year was 2,346.

Manton Clinic

The County Council provide sessions for exfoliative cytology at the Pelham Street Clinic. This is a vitally important service which entails the examination of women for an easily detected known form of cancer, viz. cancer of the neck of the womb. This cancer can, of course, be easily eradicated and cured in its early stages, and the examination is simplicity itself, and consists in taking a slight swab from the neck of the womb and transferring it to a microscope slide and examining the slide for cancerous cells.

Women who have had operations for early cancer of the neck of the womb are alive to-day more than ten years after the date of their operation. It is important to stress this. We only hear of deaths from cancer, never about those who have had the operation and live normal healthy lives thereafter.

During 1969 573 women attended the clinic.

I wish to advise all women to attend this clinic, more particularly those over thirty-five years of age, unless, of course, this service has been obtained elsewhere.

Provision of Maternity Beds

Arrangements for admission to hospital are made by the Nottinghamshire County Council, and maternity cases are admitted to hospitals within the area of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board.

Maternity Outfits

These are provided free on recommendation by the midwife, to all domiciliary confinements.

Worksop Guild for the Welfare of the Physically Handicapped

This important Guild continues its great work of the care and aftercare of cripples in Worksop and neighbouring districts.

Orthopaedic Clinic

Sessions are as follows:

Monday	...	...	9.0 a.m.
Friday	...	...	9.0 a.m.
Thursday	...		3.0 p.m. (new patients only)

2nd and 4th Tuesday in each month at 9 a.m.
at the "out-Patients" Department, Victoria
Hospital.

Laboratory Service

Certain bacteriological work in connection with suspected cases of typhoid, dysentery, food poisoning and the examination of ice cream samples, is carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Sheffield.

Ambulance Service

Ambulance services are provided by the Nottinghamshire County Council and are controlled from County Ambulance Control in County Hall, West Bridgford, Nottingham.

Worksop station is self-contained and controls its own vehicles in co-operation with the rest of the County.

The station is manned by one superintendent, 23 men and a control assistant.

Vehicles comprise three ambulances, one large dual purpose ambulance to carry 10 people, and two small dual purpose vehicles to carry 7 people. One reserve ambulance is kept at the station in case of break-down, or to replace an ambulance undergoing repairs.

Address - The Ambulance Station - Gateford Road, Tele: Worksop 3366.

Home Nursing

The Health Committee of the County Council, with the County Medical Officer, is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the service with appropriate supervisory staff, midwives and district nursing staff.

Home nursing is a service which provides for the nursing of the chronically sick patients and of the less serious forms of acute illness, where the doctor requests it.

Nurses engaged in this work are:-

Mrs. Freeman	Darfoulds	Tel. No. Worksop 2947
Mrs. Walton	35 Beech Avenue	Tel. No. Worksop 3478
Mrs. Lowery	13 Shelley Street	Tel. No. Worksop 2856
Mrs. Novis	18 Thackeray Close	Tel. No. Worksop 3619

Domiciliary Midwifery

Mothers who can, and wish to be confined at home, are attended by one of the County Midwives, of whom there are seven in the Borough:

Miss I. Chapman	24, South Parade	Tel. No. Worksop 2334
Miss M. M. Hawke	14, Percival Street	Tel. No. Worksop 3745
Mrs. E. Saxton	11, Harewood Road	Tel. No. Worksop 2961
Miss P. Malbon	75, Windsor Road	
	Carlton Park Estate	Tel. No. N. Carlton 476
Miss M. Wintle	46, Woodland Drive	Tel. No. Worksop 3786
Mrs. S. M. Butler	24, Arundel Drive,	
	Carlton Park Estate	
	Carlton-in-Lindrick	Tel. No. N. Carlton 213
Mrs. N. Archer	21 Kipling Close	Tel. No. Worksop 3727

Health Visiting

Health visitors are State Registered Nurses with knowledge of midwifery, who have attended a whole-time course in Public Health work and received the Health Visitor's Certificate. Their duties are in respect of the Personal Health Services. They work in the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics and do routine visiting of their districts, advising on prevention of illness and maintenance of health.

School Health Service

The School Health Service (known as the School Medical Service until 1945) started officially in 1908, but its growth was greatly increased by the Education Act of 1944, and the National Health Service Act of 1946.

The County Council, as the Local Education Authority, is responsible for the School Health Service.

The School Health Service includes dentistry. This service is provided in a dental clinic at Watson Road, Worksop, by appointment.

Home Help Service

The Home Help Service provides domestic help to necessitous cases, either full or part-time.

These may include:-

Maternity cases.

Mothers of young children where some help is recommended by the doctor.

Cases of illness where no other help is available.

The aged and infirm.

These Home Helps do cleaning, plain cooking, shopping, etc., but not nursing. A recommendation from the doctor or nurse is necessary.

A householder is required to pay at the rate of 6/6d. per hour unless unable to do so, when the rate of payment is determined by applying the County Council's Scale of Assistance. Payments for the service are made to the County Treasurer, and not to the Home Help. The Home Helps receive a weekly wage from the County Council. They make their own provision for meals.

The County Council employ an Organiser for the district, and any further information regarding the Home Help Service may be obtained from her at 61 Carlton Road, Worksop (Tel. Worksop 2884).

SECTION C

PREVALENCE & CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following diseases are notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health:

Anthrax	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Cholera	Plague
Diphtheria	Poliomyelitis
Dysentery	Relapsing Fever
Encephalitis (Acute)	Scarlet Fever
Enteric, Typhoid or Paratyphoid Fever	Smallpox
Infective jaundice	Tetanus
Leprosy	Tuberculosis
Leptospirosis	Typhus
Malaria	Whooping Cough
Measles	Yellow Fever
Meningitis (Acute)	Food Poisoning or Suspected Food Poisoning

The number of cases of infectious diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) notified during 1969 was 101. Details of these are as follows:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Dysentery	55
Measles	15
Whooping cough	4
Scarlet fever	13
Food poisoning	4
Infective jaundice	10
	101

Tables showing various details about notifiable infectious diseases during 1969 are given on pages 20 and 21.

Poliomyelitis

During 1969 there were no cases of poliomyelitis.

The number of children who were given a complete course of three doses of oral vaccine was 366. The percentage of children up to 15 years of age who have been protected is 83%

The number of children who were given a booster dose was 677.

The use of "oral" poliomyelitis vaccine continued during 1969. No cases of poliomyelitis have been reported, and it would appear that the prevention of this disease has been successful. The early vaccines given by injection were satisfactory, but they are now being surpassed by the oral variety, which is very much easier to administer, and is a more efficient vaccine.

Dysentery

During the year fifty-five cases of dysentery occurred.

Food Poisoning

There were four cases of food poisoning notified during the year.

Whooping Cough

During the year there were 4 cases of whooping cough. The total number of children immunised against the disease was 333.

Measles

A campaign directed towards vaccination of children up to school leaving age was launched in the spring of 1968. 255 children were vaccinated against the disease during 1968. During 1969 only 66 children were in fact vaccinated, due to the scarcity of vaccine.

<u>YEAR</u>			<u>CASES NOTIFIED</u>
1941	...	...	698
1942	...	...	202
1943	...	...	226
1944	...	...	48
1945	...	...	885
1946	...	...	11
1947	...	...	371
1948	...	...	363
1949	...	...	145
1950	...	...	471
1951	...	...	255
1952	...	...	705
1953	...	...	274
1954	...	...	595
1955	...	...	39
1956	...	...	5
1957	...	...	1,027
1958	...	...	13
1959	...	...	596
1960	...	...	92
1961	...	...	366
1962	...	...	31
1963	...	...	619
1964	...	...	262
1965	...	...	139
1966	...	...	521
1967	...	...	24
1968	...	...	402
1969	...	...	15

Smallpox

The number of children aged 15 years and under who were vaccinated against this disease was 157.

The number of children aged 15 years and under who were revaccinated was 37.

Tuberculosis

One new case of pulmonary tuberculosis was notified during 1969. In 1968 there were ten new cases reported.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

Vaccination against tuberculosis is at present being carried out on children who have been family contacts of a case of the disease and who, on skin investigation, are found to be susceptible to it.

The scheme for vaccination against tuberculosis for school-children continued during the year. The test given is very simple and gives no pain whatsoever; large numbers can be given the test in very quick time. In the event of X-ray being required on a positive reactor, the parent will have any qualms set at rest. It is a very worthwhile investigation.

Number of children skin tested	...	...	...	602
Number of children positive	...	...	...	65
Number of children negative	...	...	...	508
Number of children vaccinated	...	...	...	507

Diphtheria

For the twenty-first year in succession there were no cases of this disease.

The total number of children immunised against the disease was 358.

Year	No. of children who completed a full course of treatment		Percentage protected
	Under 5	Over 5	Under 15
1962	543	32	-
1963	481	30	-
1964	533	31	84.5
1965	590	8	86.7
1966	460	38	85.3
1967	500	37	84.1
1968	496	56	84.7
1969	334	24	84.3

SECTION D

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

For superannuation and other purposes, seventy-eight members of the Corporation's staff were medically examined by me during the year.

PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT (1948) and NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

No persons had to be removed under the provisions of the abovementioned Section. Help and advice was given on many occasions concerning the infirm and physically incapacitated during the year.

Homes for the Aged

The National Assistance Act, 1948, places a duty and responsibility on County and County Borough Councils to provide residential accommodation for persons who, by reasons of old age, infirmity and other circumstances are in need of care and attention which is not otherwise available to them.

For this purpose the Nottinghamshire County Council maintains 19 homes, all of which are fully occupied. Details of the accommodation in our district are as follows:-

Gatelea, Worksop	- 50 (men and women)
Parkside, Worksop	- 27 (men and women)
Hillcrest, Retford	- 118 (men and women)
Mount Vernon, Retford	- 21 (women)

The County Council provides a welfare service for the aged and for handicapped persons. The District Welfare Officer is Miss B. Millband, 3A, Overend Road, Worksop, Tel: No. 2600.

Chiropody for Old Age Pensioners

Chiropody may be obtained for the elderly (persons over pensionable age) by application to the Welfare Centre, Eastgate, Worksop, on Tuesdays 2.30 to 7.30 p.m.

A suitable appointment will then be made.

MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959

The County Council provides a welfare service for the mentally handicapped. The District Officer for this purpose is Mr. G. Wynne, who has a call office at the Worksop County Health Clinic, Carlton Road, Worksop - Telephone No. 4337

HOUSING

The following figures have kindly been contributed by the Housing Manager.

During the year April 1969 to March, 1970, housing accommodation was found for 495 families as follows:-

			<u>New dwellings</u>	<u>Re-lettings</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Houses or Maisonettes	...	...	202	200	402
3 bedroom flats	...	...	-	5	5
2 bedroom flats	...	...	46	3	49
1 bedroom flats	...	...	-	11	11
Bed-sitter flats	...	...	-	1	1
Prefabs. ...	...	...	-	1	1
2 bedroom bungalows	...	...	-	20	20
1 bedroom bungalows	...	...	-	6	6
			248	247	495

The total number of dwellings owned by the Council at 31st March, 1970, was:-

			<u>Pre-War</u>	<u>Post-War</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Houses (including maisonettes)	...		552	2,701	3,253
Bungalows (all types)		...	140	294	434
Flats	...	...	-	416	416
			692	3,411	4,103

At the same date there were 108 flats and houses in the course of construction, as well as 25 bungalows.

The number of applications on the waiting list at 31st March, 1970, was as follows:-

Single persons	...	...	342
Families	...	...	1,277
Bungalow applicants	...		411
			2,030

No application for housing accommodation to be accepted from any person who neither lives nor works within the Borough of Worksop. In cases where the joint applicants live outside the Borough, the male applicant be required to work in the Borough.

Applications will be accepted from owner/occupiers of:-

- (i) Houses not possessing all the usual amenities.
- (ii) Unsuitable houses (e.g. bedroom deficiency).
- (iii) Houses in slum clearance areas.

Applications will be accepted from owner/occupiers of houses possessing all the usual amenities, each individual case to be considered on its merits at such time as it reaches the top of the list.

Applications to be accepted from tenants of accommodation which possesses all the usual amenities, but when their cases is considered accommodation will be offered only to those who have had to vacate satisfactory accommodation through no fault of their own.

The Letting Sub-Committee gives consideration to health cases, when it can be shown that re-housing would improve health or prevent the spread of infection.

APPENDIX A

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

TABLE I

COMPARATIVE INFANT MORTALITY RATES

YEAR	WORKSOP	ENGLAND & WALES
1955	26.5	24.9
1956	30.3	23.8
1957	16.2	23.0
1958	17.7	22.5
1959	21.5	22.0
1960	22.0	21.7
1961	22.8	21.4
1962	25.4	21.4
1963	13.3	20.9
1964	23.1	20.0
1965	13.1	19.0
1966	28.9	19.0
1967	11.1	18.3
1968	20.0	18.0
1969	13.0	18.0

APPENDIX A. (Cont'd.)

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

TABLE 2

INFANT DEATHS ACCORDING TO AGE AND CAUSE, 1969

CAUSES OF DEATH	AGE																			TOTAL	
	DAYS										MONTHS										
	Under	1	2	3	4	5	6	7-13	14-20	21-28	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10
1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

APPENDIX C

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

TABLE 1

MONTHLY NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

DISEASE	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTALS
Scarlet fever	1	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	1	4	2	-	13
Whooping cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Measles ...	2	3	-	1	-	-	3	5	1	-	-	-	15
Food poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	4
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective jaundice	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	3	-	10
Dysentery ...	-	-	-	-	-	16	18	7	4	1	2	7	55
TOTALS ...	4	3	2	2	-	18	24	16	6	7	12	7	101

APPENDIX C

TABLE 2

NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS

1969

AGE	NEW CASES				TOTAL	DEATHS				TOTAL
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	Nil
1 - 4 years	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	Nil
5 - 14 years	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	Nil
15 - 24 years	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	Nil
25 - 34 years	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	Nil
35 - 44 years	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	Nil
45 - 54 years	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	Nil
55 - 64 years	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	Nil
Over 65 years	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2
TOTAL	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2

The following table shows the number of new cases arising in the district during each of the past 10 years:

1960 - 15 cases
 1961 - 8 cases
 1962 - 25 cases
 1963 - 11 cases
 1964 - 8 cases
 1965 - 11 cases
 1966 - 3 cases
 1967 - 11 cases
 1968 - 10 cases
 1969 - 1 case

B O R O U G H O F W O R K S O P

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Report made to the Medical Officer of Health

in pursuance of the Public Health Officers

Regulations, 1959.

W. H. HARRIS

Chief Public Health Inspector

July, 1970

INTRODUCTION

I wish to record my appreciation of the work of the members of the staff of the Health Department during the year.

STAFF

An amended advertisement for the post of Additional Public Health Inspector attracted two applications.

Mr. P. T. Johnson (Clowne R.D.C.) was appointed and commenced duties on 17th March, 1969.

VISITS and INSPECTIONS

During the year the Public Health Inspectors made 5,061 visits and inspections in connection with the following matters:-

<u>GENERAL</u>				<u>HOUSING</u>					
Administration	...	...	...	144	Applications	...	...	119	
Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare)				19	Caravans	...	...	111	
Atmospheric pollution	...	...	...	659	Compulsory improvements	...		22	
Diseases of Animals	...	...	...	3	Estates management	...		7	
Drainage	...	...	...	439	Houses/multiple occupation			9	
Factories	...	...	...	5	Improvement area	...	...	16	
Hairdressers	...	...	...	25	Improvement grants	...		347	
Infectious diseases	...	...	...	668	Repairs	...	...	566	
National Assistance Act	...	...	...	11	Unfit houses and survey	...		300	
Noise abatement	...	...	...	5					
Nuisances	...	...	...	158					
Offices, Shops, etc.	...	...	...	249					
Pest control	...	...	...	88					
Petroleum Acts	...	...	...	2					
Pet Shops	...	...	...	7					
Refuse collection	...	...	...	77					
Rodent control	...	...	...	32					
Scrap metal dealers	...	...	...	15					
Vermin	...	...	...	47					
Water supply	...	...	...	102					
				2,755					1,497

<u>FOOD HYGIENE</u>					<u>FOOD INSPECTION</u>		
Bakeries	...	...	...	4	Food and Drugs Act	...	10
Butchers	...	...	...	44	Ice cream	...	11
Cafes	...	...	...	19	Meat inspection	...	493
Fish friers	...	...	...	1	Other foods	...	121
Food factory	...	...	...	2			
Food shops	...	...	...	26			
Greengrocers	...	...	...	4			
Grocers	...	...	...	13			
Hawkers	...	...	...	6			
Ice cream manufacture	...	...	...	7			
Market stalls	...	...	...	10			
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	37			
Warehouses	...	...	...	1			
174					635		

<u>NOTICES SERVED</u>					<u>NOTICES COMPLIED</u>				
Informal	...	...	...	133	Informal	...	...	67	
Statutory	...	...	...	29	Statutory	...	...	20	

HOUSING

Unfit Houses

The following houses were represented as unfit for human habitation (Section 16, Housing Act, 1957).

No. 1 Bartrops Buildings, Dock Road	Undertaking from owner Tenant found own accommodation
No. 2 Bartrops Buildings, Dock Road	Undertaking from owner. Tenant awaiting rehousing.
No. 7 Boundary Row	Closing Order Tenant awaiting rehousing
No. 18 Boundary Row	Closing Order Tenant rehoused.
No. 21 Boundary Row	Closing Order Tenant awaiting rehousing
No. 26 Canal Road	Demolition Order Tenant awaiting rehousing
No. 36 Canal Road	Demolition Order Owner/occupier found own accommodation
No. 23 Central Avenue (part)	Closing Order (part) Tenant awaiting rehousing
No. 1a John Street	Closing Order Tenant awaiting rehousing
No. 78 Kilton Road	Closing Order Tenant awaiting rehousing
No. 80 Kilton Road	Closing Order Tenant awaiting rehousing
No. 247 Kilton Road	Closing Order Tenant awaiting rehousing
No. 61 Lowtown Street	Closing Order Tenant awaiting rehousing
No. 65 Lowtown Street	Closing Order Tenant rehoused
No. 84 Newcastle Avenue	Closing Order Tenant rehoused
No. 38 Priorswell Road	Closing Order Tenant rehoused House demolished
No. 24 Sherwood Road	Closing Order Tenant awaiting rehousing
No. 1 Vernon Street	Closing Order Tenant rehoused
No. 146 Potter Street (flat)	Closing Order Tenant awaiting rehousing.

No. 82 Westgate

Closing Order
Tenant rehoused

No. 103 Westgate

Demolition Order
Tenant found own accommodation

No. 105 Westgate

Demolition Order
Tenant awaiting rehousing.

During the year, as reported in the 1968 report, work commenced on the conversion of two semi-detached houses (Nos. 55 and 57 Eastgate) subject to Closing Orders. By December, 1969, with the aid of grants, the new owner converted these houses into one modern dwelling complete with all amenities and central heating. The Closing Orders were rescinded.

No. 56 Netherton Road, a terrace house, was also reconditioned and the Closing Order rescinded.

Clearance Areas Nos. 8-13 (Sandy Lane/Crown Street/Trent Street/Humber Street/
John Street)

Rehousing of tenants continued throughout the year and some demolition was started.

By the end of 1969, a further 28 tenants had been rehoused, 3 tenants or owner/occupiers had found their own accommodation and 91 houses were demolished.

Housing Act, 1969

This Act came into operation on 25th August, 1969.

It introduced (1) additional standards relative to unfitness of houses, (2) qualification certificates for the conversion of controlled tenancies into regulated tenancies and the registration of fair rents (3) improved monetary grants for the improvements of houses and (4) the creation of General Improvement Areas.

With reference to the Abbey Street/Lowtown Street/Vernon Street/Aldred Street/Cheapside area mentioned in the 1968 report, a meeting was held later in 1969 with officers of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Regional Office and the County Planning Officer.

Agreement was reached on the idea of creating a General Improvement Area, and on the suggestion of the County Planning Officer, the survey area was extended into Clinton Street and part of Netherton Road.

It was decided that the Chief Public Health Inspector should conduct a further survey as a feasibility study. After further discussions of officers on the facts of the survey, it was hoped to present a report to the Housing Committee early in 1970 leading to the declaration of a General Improvement Area.

Improvement Grants - House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959: Housing Act, 1961 and
Housing Act, 1964.

Inspections of houses in connection with applications for improvement grants are carried out in co-operation with the Borough Engineer's Department.

The inspections are made to ascertain that the houses concerned are fit for human habitation, having regard to the standard laid down in Section 4 of the Housing Act, 1957, and that they are likely to remain in that condition and available for use as a dwelling for a period of not less than 15 years in regard to Standard Grant applications, and 30 years in regard to Discretionary Grant applications.

The Health Department collaborates with the Engineer's Department in giving advice to applicants on the most suitable method of improving such houses, and also prepares lists of defects which will be required to be carried out by the applicants to make the houses fit in accordance with the above standard.

Visits made in 1969 in connection with Improvement Grants - 347.

Compulsory Improvement of Dwellings - Housing Act, 1964

Part II of the Housing Act, 1964 empowers the Council to compel owners to improve tenanted dwellings by the provision of "Standard Amenities" consisting of:-

- (a) a fixed bath or shower;
- (b) a wash-hand basin;
- (c) a hot and cold water supply at a bath or shower, at a wash-hand basin and at a sink;
- (d) an internal water closet and
- (e) a sink.

Visits made in connection with compulsory improvements - 22.

The coming into operation of the Housing Act, 1969 in August, 1969 stopped all further action in the declaration of new Compulsory Improvement Areas in favour of the declaration of General Improvement Areas.

Borough of Worksop - Improvement Area No. 1.

This area, comprising Harrington Street/Devonshire Street and part of Newcastle Avenue was declared by the Council on 3rd October, 1966, under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1964.

The original survey of the area was made in 1966 when it was found that of the 110 dwellings in the area, only 36 were provided with the full standard of amenities. Statutory action including the service of the necessary improvement notices was commenced in October, 1967, and at the present time 79 dwellings are now provided with improvements up to the full standard.

The detailed position is as follows:-

						<u>Position</u>		
						<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>
						<u>1966</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>
Dwellings up to Full Standard	...	...	...	...	...	36	60	79
Dwellings NOT up to Full Standard	...	...	...	...	...	74	50	31
Owner/Occupied dwellings up to Full Standard	...	...	...	...	...	30	46	50
Owner/Occupied dwellings NOT up to Full Standard	...	...	...	...	...	26	15	11
Tenanted dwellings up to Full Standard	...	...	...	...	...	6	14	29
Tenanted dwellings NOT up to Full Standard	...	...	...	...	...	48	35	20

Of the 20 tenanted dwellings not up to Full Standard, applications for improvement grants were approved late in 1969 for six of these, but work had not commenced by the end of the year. In the case of one other dwelling, a builder had

orders for the work, but owing to the serious illness of the tenant it was impossible to commence.

The remaining tenanted homes not up to the full standard of improvement are the subject of Suspended Improvement Grant Notices, which do not expire until 3rd October, 1971. The tenants of these houses did not agree to having their houses improved, and the position of these dwellings will have to be reconsidered after 1971.

Three of the tenants did, however, change their minds and wished to have the necessary improvements. Applications by the owner of the houses for improvement grants have been approved, and it is expected the necessary work will commence shortly.

The owner/occupiers of the 11 houses still not fully improved have been informed that grants are available to improve these houses.

Certificates of Disrepair - Rent Act, 1957

The initial impact of the Act has diminished in recent years, and the somewhat complicated method of obtaining a rent reduction where housing defects exist, has been less often resorted to in recent years. This trend continued in the year 1969 as the following table shows:-

Number of applications	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of applications withdrawn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of certificates issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of undertakings accepted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of undertakings refused	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of certificates issued in default of undertakings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of applications made for revocation of certificates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of certificates revoked	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of objections to revocation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of revocation applications refused	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Housing Repairs

During the year, 566 visits were made to over 100 dwellings with a view to obtaining repairs. After each first visit, informal notices were served upon the persons responsible for the execution of repairs, each notice being followed at a suitable interval by further inspections. 67 cases were complied on informal notice.

In 29 cases where work was not done at this stage, statutory notices were served, and in 20 cases successful action was obtained in repair work by the end of the year.

In one case a summons was served upon a defaulting landlord, which had the effect of speeding up the necessary repairs, and the summons was withdrawn.

Common Lodging House

No. 87 Lowtown Street is registered under the Public Health Act, 1936 as a Common Lodging House. Having nine dormitories and a common room, it is registered to lodge 49 men, but for many years far fewer than this number have been accommodated. By the year end only 7 men were in residence. No itinerants or casuals are now accepted and when inspected the premises have always been clean and the business well conducted.

At present the future of the lodging house is uncertain owing to its inclusion in a possible General Improvement Area and to the near retirement of the keeper.

Caravans

The number of licensed caravan sites and standings remained unchanged from the previous year, the total complement being:-

Garside Street Site	-	Worksop Corporation	...	...	63	standings
Newcastle Avenue Site	-	Mr. W. G. Beard	...	...	20	"
Brookside Site	-	Mr. W. Calladine	...	...	15	"
Robin Hood Site	-	Worksop & Retford Brewery Co. Ltd.			4	"
					<u>102</u>	

There was a change of ownership for the Brookside site when Mr. F. E. Rigby retired.

Garside Street Site

Following the trend of the previous year an increasing number of vacancies occurred at the municipal site, amounting at one stage to no less than 25% of the total complement. By the year end, however, the level of new entrants had risen over the departures, and the number of vacancies became stabilised at around 10%

That vacancies existed did not mean that there was any less need for the site, for during the year 31 new tenancies were granted and many more applications were received. With the availability of other forms of housing, many long-established tenants were offered flats and houses.

The site continued to function as temporary accommodation for persons seeking an independent mode of living; as a foothold for new arrivals to the town, and as a supplement to the Council's ground floor accommodation for the elderly or infirm.

Housing Applications

A total of 114 applications for rehousing were passed to the Health Department for investigation. Each of these was accompanied by a medical certificate recommending priority rehousing or a transfer from one Council letting to another. Each case was investigated and a report made to the Estates Management Committee.

The applications were for:-

1. Aged persons' bungalows or ground floor accommodation

Three were for "A" list priority. This would give them first priority over all other cases, irrespective of their position on the waiting list. Two cases were given this priority, the third did not qualify.

Thirty-one applications were judged as being suitable for the medical "B" list, which gives the applicants a measure of priority over non-medical cases.

Eight applications were not recommended, either because the medical circumstances did not warrant it, or because the applicants had not reached the stipulated age.

2. Priority rehousing to Council Accommodation

Fifty-two families applied for priority rehousing to cut down their waiting period for Council accommodation.

On purely medical grounds, twelve were recommended and twenty-four were not. Five families were rehoused after their houses were made the subject of Closing Orders under the Housing Act. Eleven families complained of overcrowding, but only three were recommended for rehousing. Of the remainder, six were not legally overcrowded, and in two cases the overcrowding was so obviously self-inflicted that it was considered inadvisable to rehouse.

3. Transfers from one type of Council Accommodation to another

From houses to ground floor flats	...	4	(4 supported)
From flats to houses		7	(2 supported)
From houses to houses elsewhere	...	4	(4 supported)
From flat to flats elsewhere	...	4	(4 supported)
From prefabricated to bungalow	...	1	(not supported)

FOOD

Meat Inspection

Charges for Meat Inspection - Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963

In accordance with the above Regulations a charge is made for all meat inspected at slaughterhouses carried out by the Public Health Inspectors.

During the year the following charges were made:-

						£	s.	d.
January	...	...	...	...	...	30	7	0
February	...	...	...	...	...	26	5	9
March	...	...	...	...	...	27	14	6
April	...	...	...	...	...	25	16	0
May	...	...	...	...	...	25	4	0
June	...	...	...	...	...	25	6	6
July	...	...	...	...	...	24	6	9
August	...	...	...	...	...	24	18	3
September	...	...	...	...	...	23	17	9
October	...	...	...	...	...	24	13	9
November	...	...	...	...	...	19	17	6
December	...	...	...	...	...	22	16	6
						£ 301	4	3

100% meat inspection of all animals slaughtered for human consumption in the Borough of Worksop was carried out during the year.

The total number of carcasses inspected in 1969 was 5,966 - a decrease of 1,177 over last year's figure of 7,143. This decrease was due mainly to the closure of one slaughterhouse during the year.

	Cattle ex Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	TOTALS
Number killed	1,165	-	-	2,116	2,685	5,966
Number inspected	1,165	-	-	2,116	2,685	5,966
All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	1	-	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	344	-	-	108	304	756
% of number inspect- ed affected with disease other than T.B. or Cysticerci	29.5	-	-	5.1	11.3	12.7

	Cattle ex Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	TOTALS
<u>T.B. only</u> Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	13	14
% of number inspec- ted affected with T.B.	0.08	-	-	-	0.5	0.2
<u>Cysticercosis</u> Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-	1
Carcases submitted for treatment by refrigeration	1	-	-	-	-	1
% of number inspec- ted affected with Cysticercosis	0.08	-	-	-	-	0.02

Weight of Meat Condemned

		Tons	Cwts.	Lbs.
Affected with tuberculosis		-	2	53
Affected with other diseases		1	17	26
Total		1	19	79

Tuberculosis

One case of pulmonary tuberculosis in a bullock was discovered during the year and was reported to the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for necessary investigation in connection with the Attested Herd Scheme for eradication of bovine tuberculosis.

This was the first case of tuberculosis to be found in a bovine animal slaughtered in Worksop since 1962.

Cysticercus Bovis

As last year, only one animal was found to be affected with viable cysticercus bovis.

In accordance with the meat inspection procedure set out in Circular FSH/30/66 diagnosis of infestation with cysticercus bovis is only made when a viable or caseous cyst is detected. The one carcase affected was submitted for treatment by refrigeration before being passed as fit for human consumption.

Slaughterhouses

The Central Avenue abattoir, operated by a group of local butchers, ceased to operate after 7th October, 1969.

At the end of the year, therefore, two private slaughterhouses remained in use in the Borough. These are considered adequate to provide the necessary slaughtering facilities for the district. Meat traders in the town are amply catered for, either from their own private abattoirs or from nearby centres outside the Borough.

The conditions in the three slaughterhouses were satisfactory during the year.

The Meat (Sterilization) Regulations, 1969

These regulations came into operation on 1st November, 1969.

They supersede the Meat (Staining and Sterilization) Regulations, 1960.

The regulations require (a) all knacker meat, (b) meat (other than the meat of a rabbit or hare) which is imported otherwise than for human consumption, (c) all butchers' meat or imported meat which in either case is unfit for human consumption, to be sterilized before entering the chain of distribution.

Procedures are laid down for the controlled movement of such meat between slaughterhouses and sterilization plants, and for the use of locked and marked containers or vehicles for this purpose. Records of consignments are required to be kept and are to be available for inspection by an authorised officer.

These procedures were discussed and arranged with the local slaughterhouse occupiers and the transport firms involved.

This means that a firmer control has been established upon meat which is unfit for human consumption, and is designed to allow only sterilized meat, i.e. steam sterilized, to be sold as pet food.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

The Council granted 19 licences to slaughter or stun animals during 1969.

Swine Fever Order, 1963 Anthrax Order, 1938.

No cases of swine fever or anthrax were reported during the year.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1957.

At the year's end one pigkeeper was registered to operate a plant for the boiling of waste food under the above Order. During the year one other person gave up his business.

Foot and Mouth Disease

Fortunately no cases of foot and mouth disease were reported in this area. As a precautionary measure, however, joint consultations were made with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food as to the best method of disposing of infected carcasses in the event of an outbreak.

Unfit Food Surrendered

The following foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered and condemned during the year:

Canned Foods	...	...	...	...	13,313 lbs.	
Meat	...	...	...	...	315 "	
Fish	...	...	...	...	8 "	
Poultry	...	...	...	...	532 "	
Cakes and flour confectionery				...	429 "	
Frozen food	...	...	...	...	3,298 "	
Fruit and vegetables	...	...	...	...	3,270 "	
<u>Total weight of food condemned</u>					...	<u>21,165 "</u>

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1959

Seventeen samples of ice cream were collected during the year and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory. The samples were of ice cream manufactured in the Borough and the results were classified thus:-

<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Methylene Blue Test</u>			
	<u>Grade I</u>	<u>Grade II</u>	<u>Grade III</u>	<u>Grade IV</u>
17	14	3	-	-

The recommended standard is that over a six-monthly period 50% of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade I; 80% into Grade I or II; not more than 20% into Grade III and none into Grade IV.

Both the manufacturers from whose premises samples were taken were able to comply with this standard.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Unfit food

Complaints are received periodically from customers that an article of food has been found when opened up for use to be either unfit or to contain some foreign object of a dangerous or repugnant nature.

It is evident that the comparatively few complaints received by the Health Department represent the mere tip of the iceberg, as most complainants recall previous occasions when they threw food away or returned it to the shop.

This hesitation in reporting bad food to the Health Department stems less from indifference on the part of the customer as from a reluctance to be drawn into a prosecution with the possibility of being asked to give evidence in court. This fear is quite unnecessary, as in deciding what action to take, the Inspectors are largely guided by the customer's own wishes. Most complainants are satisfied by an assurance that their complaint will be dealt with in a manner likely to discourage any repetition where negligence is proved.

When, on the other hand, the customer asks for legal action, the normal procedure is to pass the complaint on to the Nottinghamshire County Council Food and Drugs Department for attention. The Public Health Inspectors then give any necessary support in the event of prosecution.

One such case was reported during the year. This concerned a bottle of chicken fillets containing glass fragments. The product was of foreign origin and in consequence no legal action was taken against the producers.

Twelve complaints were received from customers, who asked for informal action. These concerned:-

1. Frosted Sprouts

Shopkeeper cautioned and instructed to sort out unfit sprouts before offering remainder for sale. Refund obtained.

2. Unfit Tinned Strawberries

Found to be badly fermented on opening. Fault discovered by canners to be due to faulty tin-plate. Refund obtained.

3. Mouldy Minced Beef Loaf

Tin damaged in transit. Refund obtained.

4. Mouldy Chopped Pork

Contacted distributors. Tin was sold within the six months guarantee period given by producers. Refund obtained.

5. Unfit Pork

Butchery manager cautioned. Customer compensated.

6. Mouldy Bread

Flour infected before baking. Customer reimbursed by bakers.

7. Locust in Bananas

Taken up with importers, who adjusted the subsequent delivery to fruiterer.

8. Flour infested with grain beetle

Packaging and sale of flour stopped from local premises.

9. Grub (?) in Sausage

Confirmed by entomologists of British Museum as not being of insect origin, but probably gristle. Customer notified.

10. Nail in Yogurt

Matter taken up with head office of producers. Probably introduced with fruit. Left with producer's quality controller.

11. Chitterlings containing undigested food

Producer/retailer cautioned. Money refunded.

12. Baby milk with unfresh smell

Laboratory tested by producers. Shopkeeper advised about storage away from sun and other products having strong odour. Refund obtained.

Food Sampling

(1) By Local Authority

Fifteen food samples were taken during the year, and submitted for bacteriological examination. The majority of these were taken in the course of investigating two small outbreaks of food poisoning reported from adjoining authorities. In the first instance, involving a salmonella organism, negative results were obtained. The second outbreak, arising from staph. aureus, is reported elsewhere in this report.

(2) By County Food and Drugs Authority

The Chief Inspector of the Department of Weights and Measures and Food and Drugs has reported the taking of the following samples:-

	Number Examined	Number Adulterated or Unsatisfactory	Remarks
Alcoholic beverage	1		
Analgesic tablets	1		
Beefburgers ...	1		
Biscuits ...	2		
Blackberries, canned	1		
Brandy ...	1		
Bread ...	1		
Breakfast cereal	2		
Coconut ...	1		
Cod, frozen ...	1		
Coffee, instant	1		
Cornish pasty	2		
Dessert ...	1		
Flavour ...	1		
Frankfurters ...	1		
Fruits, dried	1		
Gin ...	3		
Gravy browning	1		
Hamburgers, canned	1		
Ice cream ...	5		- 1 sample deficient in fat to extent of 20.0% Manufacturers prosecuted. Fined £10 + £7/17/0d. costs
Jam ...	3		
Kippers ...	1		
Lemon cheese ...	1		
Luncheon meat ...	1		
Margarine ...	1		
Marzipan ...	1		

		Number Examined	Number Adulterated or Unsatisfactory	Remarks
Meat extract	...	3		
Meat paste	...	1		
Milk	...	54		
Mint sauce	...	1		
Mousse	...	1		
Nerve tonic	...	1		
Oranges, canned		1		
Peaches	...	1		
Pears	...	1		
Plums	...	1		
Pork, canned	...	1		
Porridge, canned		1		
Potatoes, canned		1		
Pudding mix	...	1		
Ready meal	...	4		
Rum	...	1		
Runner beans	...	1		
Salad	...	1		
Salad dressing	...	2		
Sauce	...	2		
Sausage, pork	...	2		
Sausage rolls	...	3		
Soup	...	4		
Spread	...	1	1	Slightly deficient in milk fat. Taken up with sellers and manufacturers.
Squash	...	1		
Steak & kidney pie		1		
Steak & kidney pudding (canned)		1		
Strawberries	...	1		
Suet	...	1		
Sweetening	...	2	2	Both samples contained a small amount of para hydroxy benzoic esters. This preservative is not permitted in a food of this type. Manufacturers cautioned.
Sweets	...	3		
Throat lozenges		1		
Toffee	...	1		
Vitamin compound		2		
Vitamin tablets		2		
Vodka	...	1		
Whisky	...	2		
		<u>146</u>	<u>4</u>	

Food Hygiene

In view of events which took place shortly after the publication of the 1968 Annual Report, it is worthwhile quoting what was written in that report under the heading of Food Hygiene. I quote:-

" some reliance is placed on complaints from customers, who draw the Department's attention to practices which seem to them to be wrong or blatantly unhygienic.

"While some of these are all too apparent, such as the careless transport of meat or the practice of smoking while serving food, it is often the less noticeable offences which are potentially more dangerous. The slow cooling of meat foods and

their storage in warm surroundings can give rise to serious gastric upsets. Similarly an indifferent attitude to personal hygiene can result in the transfer of infections through the medium of food."

Within three months of publication, two families in a neighbouring district became ill after eating pork pies made in the Borough. On investigation the most likely source of infection was found to be a superficial sore on the arm of one of the preparation room staff. Because of the slow cooling process, and the warm atmosphere in which the pies were stored, sufficient toxin was produced to bring on an attack of acute food poisoning in the consumers.

After ascertaining how the trouble arose, speedy action was taken by the management to improve the hygiene in the factory, and to alter the methods of preparation, cooling and storage. Apart from minimising the risk of contamination, the new method produced a marked improvement in the keeping qualities of the pies.

During the investigation other pie producers were visited, and a potential danger not covered by the existing legislation was discovered. This was the custom of bringing warm pies directly into the shop for sale and allowing them to cool slowly to shop temperature. This omission may be covered in future food hygiene regulations.

Dogs in Food Shops

In addition to the virus of rabies (hydrophobia), the dog is known to be host to several parasites and other infections transferable to man. Its defaecating and urinating habits are well known and are often a source of nuisance and annoyance to the pedestrian. In the minds of most people "lamp-post" and "dog" are complementary. Floor level displays in food shops are, therefore, an attraction for dogs not under control. One must not assume that a dog on a leash is "under control" of its owner for it has been observed on many occasions that what happens at the other end of the leash goes unnoticed or uncorrected.

With this in mind, it is proper that responsible people should consider the prohibition of dogs from food shops.

Unfortunately, it is found that shopkeepers are loth to offend their customers by such a prohibition, either verbally or by their own printed notice on the shop door.

To avoid any unpleasantness, ~~many~~ Medical Officers of Health have now had prohibition notices printed with their signatures appended.

This year such notices were produced by our Medical Officer of Health, and these have been distributed free of charge to the food trade in Worksop. Any food trade shopkeeper may apply to the Health Department if he/she requires such notices.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 16

Three premises were registered under the above section of the Act - two for the cooking of chickens and one for the sale of ice cream and the storage of ice cream intended for sale.

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

During the year 7 applications were granted under the above Regulations for the registration of companies as milk distributors. The applications were made to cover the retail sale of yogurt which, unlike prepacket cream, is not exempt from the provisions of the Regulations.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Two volumetric sulphur dioxide and smoke recording instruments are in use for the purpose of investigating atmospheric pollution in Worksop. One instrument is sited at the School Clinic, Watson Road (No. 7 Station), and the other at the Worksop Rural District Council Offices, Carlton Road (No. 9 Station).

The tables below show the results obtained by these instruments during 1969.

TABLE 1.

No. 7 Station, School Clinic, Watson Road, Worksop

1969	Smoke		Sulphur-dioxide		Smoke/SO ₂
	M.A.	H.D.R.	M.A.	H.D.R.	RATIO
January ...	246	439	192	393	1.28
February ...	182	428	179	515	1.02
March ...	139	597	132	286	1.05
April ...	89	224	147	230	0.61
May ...	61	117	83	183	0.73
June ...	43	83	64	121	0.67
July ...	22	40	63	121	0.35
August ...	35	50	49	61	0.71
September ...	62	168	64	93	0.97
October ...	89	243	109	152	0.82
November ...	82	228	82	116	1.00
December ...	161	310	178	407	0.90

TABLE 2.

No. 9 Station, Worksop R.D.C. Offices, Carlton Road, Worksop

1969	Smoke		Sulphur-dioxide		Smoke/SO ₂
	M.A.	H.D.R.	M.A.	H.D.R.	RATIO
January ...	253	467	235	443	1.08
February ...	161	343	241	458	0.67
March ...	119	975	137	504	0.87
April ...	86	193	187	314	0.46
May ...	57	102	102	278	0.56
June ...	44	68	70	104	0.63
July ...	24	43	79	147	0.30
August ...	37	97	50	115	0.74
September ...	60	116	67	132	0.90
October ...	120	249	146	231	0.82
November ...	77	177	187	269	0.41
December ...	168	426	219	401	0.77

M.A - Monthly Average) Measured in microgrammes
H.D.R - Highest Daily Recording) per cubic metre

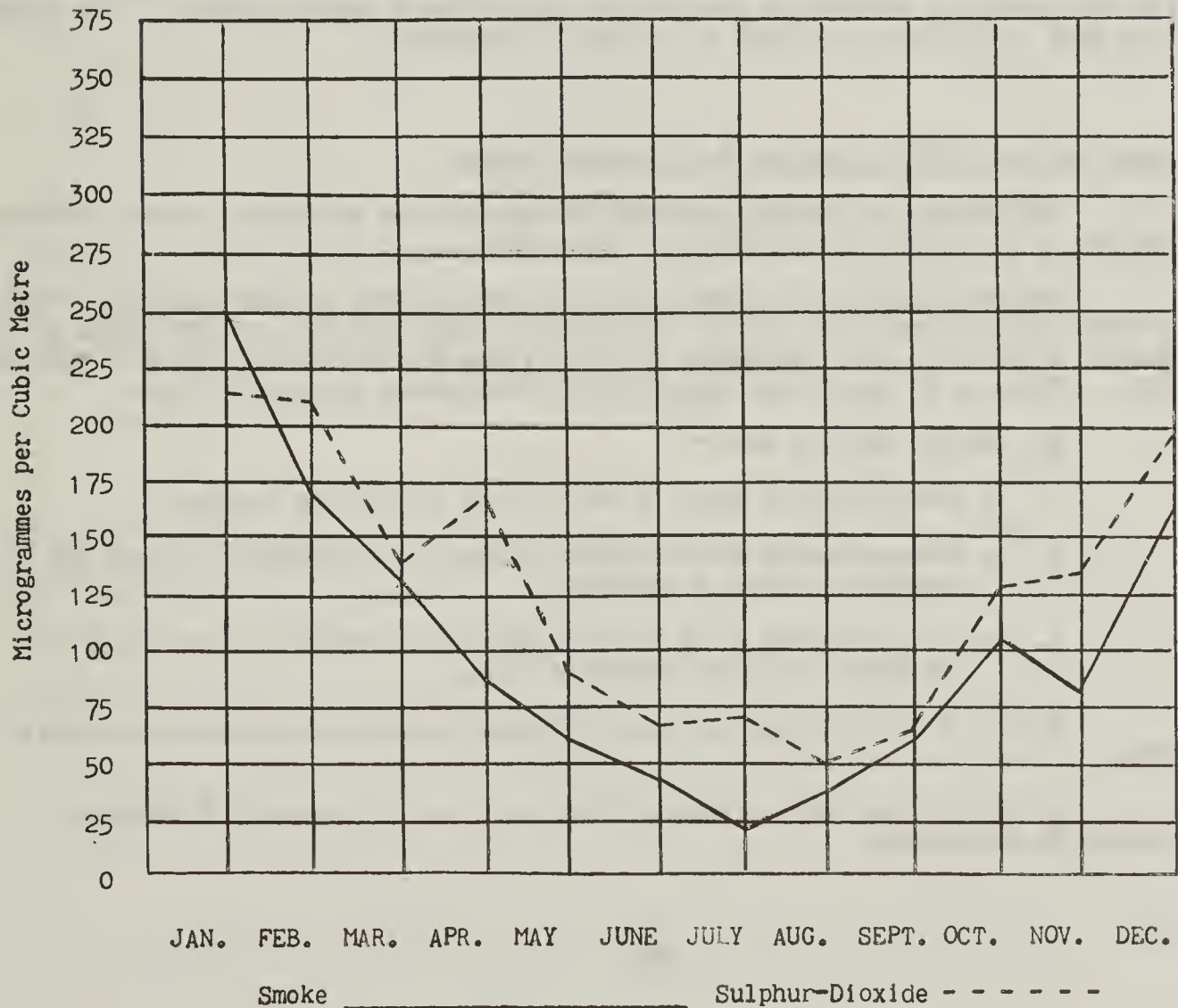
The following table and graph illustrates the atmospheric pollution in the Borough during 1969 by averaging the results from the two stations.

TABLE 3

Monthly Averages in Microgrammes per Cubic Metre

<u>1969</u>	<u>Smoke</u>	<u>Sulphur-dioxide</u>	<u>Ratio</u>
January ...	250	213	1.17
February ...	172	210	0.81
March ...	129	135	0.96
April ...	87	167	0.52
May ...	59	92	0.64
June ...	44	67	0.66
July ...	23	71	0.32
August ...	36	50	0.70
September ...	61	66	0.92
October ...	105	127	0.83
November ...	80	134	0.60
December ...	165	198	0.83

Smoke and Sulphur-Dioxide Pollution in Worksop in 1969



The results show the usual increase in air pollution during the winter months due mainly to the large increase in the amounts of domestic coal being burned during such periods.

The atmospheric pollution investigations being made each year still indicate that the main source of air pollution in Worksop is from domestic coal fires. The setting up of Smoke Control Areas in the Borough, so that eventually the whole district becomes subject to smoke control, would appear to be the only way in which improvements in atmospheric pollution can be obtained throughout the town.

National Survey - Investigation of Air Pollution

The results from the two atmospheric pollution stations in Worksop are forwarded each month to the Warren Springs Laboratory of the Ministry of Technology for inclusion in the National Survey on the investigation of air pollution.

An annual summary table is produced in connection with the survey, and contains results from all the investigation sites. It is possible, therefore, to compare the results obtained in Worksop with comparable sites in other parts of the country.

Deposit and Lead Dioxide Gauges

A private atmospheric pollution recording station is in use in the Borough for the purpose of monitoring possible pollution from a nearby factory. The results from this station are available to the Health Department.

Clean Air Act, 1968. Section 6. Chimney Heights

The heights of chimneys serving furnaces are now controlled by the 1968 Act, instead of Section 10 of the Clean Air Act, 1956.

Section 6 applies to chimneys of all furnaces used to burn pulverised fuel, or other solid matter at a rate of 100 pounds or more an hour; or any liquid or gaseous matter at a rate equivalent to $1\frac{1}{4}$ millions British thermal units or more an hour. There is no longer any exception for residences, shops or offices.

The control applies when:-

1. a new chimney is built to serve a new or existing furnace;
2. a furnace served by an existing chimney is enlarged, i.e. when its combustion space is increased;
3. a furnace served by an existing chimney is removed and replaced by one having a larger combustion space.

Section 6 of the Clean Air Act, 1968 came into operation on the 1st April, 1969.

No applications were received during the year for approval of chimneys covered by the new Act.

Clean Air Act, 1956. Section 3. Notification of New Furnaces

No applications were received during the year for prior approval of the installation of new furnaces.

Notifications of intention to instal three new boiler installations were received during the year. All the installations were considered to be satisfactory and capable of being operated smokelessly.

Clean Air Act, 1956. Section 18. Burning Spoilbanks

No complaints were received during the year in connection with nuisance from colliery spoilbanks.

WATER

During the year 70 samples of drinking water from private and public supplies were taken by the Public Health Inspectors and submitted for bacteriological examination by the Public Health Laboratory at Sheffield.

At the laboratory the samples are tested for the presence of bacterium coli I (Esch. coli) and for coliform bacilli (coli-aerogenes). The presence of the former in a supply indicates a possibility of pollution by sewage and is naturally of serious consequence. Coli-aerogenes are found in soil and dust, and in small numbers are of less significance.

In testing non-chlorinated supplies, the water is classified into four categories:-

Class I - Excellent	- No coli-aerogenes in 100 ml.
Class II - Satisfactory	- 1 - 3 " " "
Class III - Suspicious	- 4 - 10 " " "
Class IV - Unsatisfactory	- Over 10 " " "

The presence of Coli Type I (Esch. coli) immediately places the sample in Class IV.

The results of the samples taken in 1969 were as follows:-

Source	No. taken	Class				Explanatory
		I	II	III	IV	Note
Main piped supply ...	17	16	-	-	1	Note 1
Sunnyside pumping station	3	3	-	-	-	Note 2
Manton supply ...	1	1	-	-	-	Note 3
Retford supply ...	1	1	-	-	-	Note 4
Steetley supply ...	1	1	-	-	-	Note 5
Worksop college ...	7	5	1	-	1	Note 6
Osberton supply ...	30	11	6	4	9	Note 7
Clumber supply ...	6	5	1	-	-	Note 8
Manton Lodge, Clumber	3	-	-	-	3	Note 9
Crow-wood Lodge, Osberton	1	1	-	-	-	Note 10
	70	44	8	4	14	

Note 1 - Main piped supply

Samples were taken from taps at houses and business premises throughout the town. The one unsatisfactory sample was taken in the course of routine sampling. Non-faecal coli were isolated, but it is possible that they were introduced at or after the time of sampling. A follow-up sample was satisfactory.

Note 2 - Sunnyside pumping station

A large part of the water supply of the Borough and the adjoining rural district is obtained from boreholes at the Sunnyside pumping station. Since the coming into being of the Central Nottinghamshire Water Board, much new equipment has been installed with a means of centralised control from the Mansfield headquarters of the Board.

Note 3 - Manton Supply

This supply originates at Manton Colliery from where it is pumped to the Clowne area of the North Derbyshire Water Board, and to the surrounding estate.

The supply is chlorinated at source. During the year extensive improvements were started to the reserve tanks on the Clowne pipeline.

Note 4 - Retford Supply

Isolated premises in the Ranby area are served by the Retford supply.

Note 5 - Steetley Supply

As with Manton, the colliery has its own supply. A small number of houses in the vicinity receive their water from this source.

Note 6 - Worksop College

The college has its own borehole and chlorination plant. This plant was found to be temporarily ineffective when the one unsatisfactory sample was taken. After maintenance further samples were taken and found to be satisfactory.

Note 7 - Osberton Supply

During the month of September a repetition occurred of the trouble previously experienced, when birds gained access to the storage tower and contaminated the water. This was discovered in the course of routine sampling of the main private supplies.

Extensive cleaning and sterilising operations were done before the storage tanks were put back into use.

Note 8 - Clumber Supply

The estate is largely supplied from a natural spring from which water is piped to storage tanks. This supply can now be augmented from an outside source.

Note 9 - Manton Lodge, Clumber

Not all parts of the estate are readily accessible to the piped supply, and reliance is consequently placed on wells. Three samples were taken from the well serving Manton Lodge to determine whether it was still adequate. The results proved to be unsatisfactory, and in the course of taking the samples the depth of water was found to be inadequate. The lodge has for some time been unoccupied.

Note 10 - Crow-wood Lodge, Osberton

This house has its own bore, which has produced satisfactory results when sampled.

Sampling by Water Boards

North Derbyshire Water Board

The Board reported on 35 samples taken by its officers within the Borough. These were taken principally at the Manton chlorinator, the Worksop Golf Club and the Sparken Hill reservoir. All were satisfactory except one taken from the reservoir when it was not in use.

Central Nottinghamshire Water Board

The Divisional Engineer of the Board reported on 91 samples of water taken from the boreholes and from scattered properties throughout the Borough. All were bacteriologically satisfactory.

PEST CONTROL

Rats and Mice

During the year 451 requests were received for the services of the Rodent Officer and his assistant, who made 1,575 visits and inspections. Business premises accounted for 55 of these requests, and fees totalling £30/14/0d. were collected for this work.

In April a treatment was carried out of the sewerage system lying to the south of the canal. Sixty-seven manholes, representing 10% of the total, were tested with bait. Of these 23 showed signs of having been visited by rats. These 23, together with their adjoining manholes, were poison baited two days later using the poison, fluoroacetamide.

A further sewer test baiting was carried out the following month, this time in the northern area, including Shireoaks and Rhodesia. No bait was taken from any of the 63 manholes tested.

In November a scheme was commenced with a view to eradicating rats completely from a wide area of agricultural land to the east and north-east of the Borough, covering the Osberton estate and including the land of several tenant farmers.

The plan was devised by the Pest Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and was based upon experience of similar schemes undertaken in other parts of the country. The active support of the farmers and of the two other local authorities concerned was obtained, and an area of land apportioned to each.

The scheme had a two-fold purpose: firstly to kill all rats living in the area and secondly, by a system of permanent baiting, to keep the area free from reinfestation from outside. As a long-term aim, it was planned to extend the boundaries of the area so as to include the whole county.

The section allotted to the Borough rodent control staff consisted of 1,000 acres of field and woodland bordered by the A57, A620 and A1 trunk roads, and in a week of very inclement weather every building was inspected and every hedgerow walked along its length. Poison baiting was commenced a week later and judging from the number of bodies found, a sharp reduction in the rat population must have been effected. Whether the whole aim of the scheme is attainable is less certain, as the heavily wooded nature of the terrain makes results difficult to assess.

Feral Pigeons

The year under review saw a marked reduction in the number of feral pigeons in the Victoria Square area. By mid-summer so apparent had it become that the established pattern of settlement had been broken, that it was no longer considered necessary to maintain the trap in that area.

This reduction of the truly feral flock was largely brought about by the use of a portable trap in a private yard, and by a night visit to a church tower. By these means a total of 42 pigeons, only 10 of which were ringed, were caught in less than two weeks.

A further 22 pigeons, 18 of which were ringed "fall-outs" were later trapped during the racing season in the same area.

The Town Hall area remained clear for the whole year. One pigeon, which had been trapped there the previous year, returned and was recaptured.

Of the total of 65 pigeons trapped during the year, 36 were unringed birds. The remaining 29 were sent back to their owners, most of whom expressed their thanks for their return. One such owner twice made a 40-mile round trip to collect his pigeon, but gave up when it turned up for a third time in the trap. Possibly the Department was being over-generous with the bait.

Insects

The Department offers where possible a free disinfection service to householders troubled by domestic pests. During the year 166 houses were so treated, principally by spraying with an appropriate insecticide. Of these the large majority were affected by garden ants which had found a source of food indoors. By mid-August, however, the number of ant complaints became so numerous that it was reluctantly decided to discontinue treating against them except where elderly persons were involved. Instead householders were advised on methods most likely to rid their premises of this pest.

During the year the Health Department attendant dealt with the following pests:-

Ants	...	...	130	premises
Bedbugs		...	13	"
Cockroaches		...	10	"
Silverfish		...	2	"
Biscuit beetle			1	"

In addition 12 premises were treated, as a precautionary measure, often where they adjoined those affected with bedbugs.

It is regrettable that I have to report a further increase in the number of houses found to be harbouring bedbugs. The records for past years show the following totals:-

1960	...	29	premises
1961	...	21	"
1962	...	16	"
1963	...	11	"
1964	...	10	"
1965	...	9	"
1966	...	6	"
1967	...	Nil	
1968	...	6	"
1969	...	13	"

In view of the increasing incidence of bug infestations, particularly in Council houses, serious consideration must be given to reintroducing the system of checking houses prior to the exchange of tenants.

This system was started in 1958, when a new tenant, after carrying out extensive redecorations, discovered bugs emerging from the walls during a sudden warm spell. The previous tenant was then traced and his furniture found to be heavily infested.

During the period of its operation, a number of houses were discovered to be infested and were suitably treated. What was of equal importance was the fact that a similar number of new infestations were thus prevented.

Because of staffing shortages and personnel changes in other Departments, however, this system was curtailed and finally abandoned some years later. With this situation now improved, it should be possible to resume this work and to recover some of the ground lost in the last two years.

The reduction in the number of properties sprayed for ants - 130 houses as compared with 226 in the previous year - does not reflect any diminution in the incidence of what is essentially a garden pest. The explanation is that so many calls came for assistance that it was decided to limit activity in this field to giving advice and to carry out treatment only where elderly occupiers could not cope. Not unnaturally the withdrawal of this free service was an unpopular act, but it was felt that the Health Department attendant could be better employed in other work, particularly when it was found that many of the complainants were prepared to do nothing to help themselves.

Wasps and Bees

During the months of July, August and September 15 nests of wasps and bees were destroyed. Where complaints involved bees, efforts were made to avoid their destruction, and in many instances occupiers were persuaded to leave them undisturbed. Only when their presence was causing great inconvenience was more drastic action taken.

In the same period the Department found itself acting as a clearing house for information as to the whereabouts or ownership of swarms of domestic bees. As a result several swarms which had settled in private gardens were recovered by their owners.

Meal Worm Beetle

In July four disassociated complaints were received of the intrusion into livingrooms by black beetles. These were identified as meal worm beetle (*tenebrio molitor*), the grub of which is omnivorous, preferring damp, dark conditions. In each case the fireplace had been sealed off and a gas fire installed, and it was surmised that the trouble had arisen through birds building their nests in the flues. The droppings and other debris had evidently provided ideal breeding conditions for the grubs during the long larval stage. Treatment was carried out with lindane smoke fumigation.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Psittacosis

One confirmed case of psittacosis - so-called parrot disease - was reported from an adjoining authority with a request that certain investigations be carried out on their behalf.

The patient was a youth with a keen interest in pigeons and cage-birds. On being questioned he had recalled examining two parakeets in a Worksop pet shop, and the request was made that these birds be traced and blood tested.

This was arranged through a local veterinary surgeon with the willing co-operation of their new owner, and the birds were found to be free of that infection.

As this disease is endemic in feral pigeons and can be contracted by the domestic variety, there was a stronger possibility of this being the source of the infection.

DRAINAGE

Public Health legislation requires that all repairs, reconstruction and alterations to drains connected to a sewer, cesspool, etc. shall be notified to the Council in order that they may be inspected and tested before being covered. This is designed to allow the authority to check on any possible faulty workmanship which could give rise to trouble at some later date.

Wherever possible all new lengths of drain are tested by subjecting them to a water test. This ensures that they are capable of withstanding reasonable pressure should they become choked.

Two further tests are sometimes applied to existing drainage. In one smoke is pumped under pressure into the drain to detect breaks which may be allowing the escape of offensive smells, or through which rats are finding their way to the surface. The other test involves the use of fluorescene dye to trace the origin of water found seeping into cellars.

During the year 158 tests were conducted by the Department's staff.

In the same period, the Health Department attendant was called upon to clear 205 drain blockages. This most useful service is given without charge where several houses are involved, so as to avoid the unpleasantness which any delay would bring.

FACTORIES

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Part I of the Act.

1. Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	155	28	-	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	13	7	-	Nil
TOTALS ...	168	35	-	Nil

2. Cases in which defects were found - NIL

Factories Act, 1937 and 1948 - Part VIII of the Act - Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110 (1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecu- tions (7)
Wearing) Making Apparel) etc.	7	-	-	-	-	-

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

One of the less pleasant features of modern living is the high level of noise to which the urban public are subjected. So continuous is this noise that the human ear tends to adjust itself to it by becoming less sensitive. Only when the noise level is suddenly raised or a new note is introduced into the background sound does discomfort normally arise, and complaint is made.

During the year complaints came from two areas surrounding new industrial noises. The first complaint arose through the siting of a compressor exhaust near to a roof water downspout. The downspout acted as an amplifier for the sound in a manner similar to an organ pipe, when the exhaust was resited away from the downspout, the noise was considerably reduced.

The second complaint was traced to a worn bearing on an extractor fan motor, the trunking of the exhaust system acting in a manner similar to the previous case. The company promptly serviced the motor and abated the nuisance.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

One premise in the Borough is registered to conduct an offensive trade under Section 107 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

These premises in which hides and skins are collected, is placed, unfortunately, in a central position in the town. Consequently care has to be taken in the warmer weather to minimise any nuisance from flies and offensive smells. This is done by the prompt salting of the skins, by the quick removal of waste fat, and the periodic spraying of the interior with insecticides.

OFFICES, SHOPS and RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

During 1969, a total of 178 premises received a general inspection. Together with reinspections of premises previously found to show defects and contraventions of the Act, 249 visits were made.

The following summaries are taken from my Annual Report for 1969 on this subject submitted to the Department of Employment and Productivity:-

Table A - Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of premises newly registered during the year	Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
Offices	4	134	21
Retail shops	33	282	146
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	20	1
Catering establishments, open to public and canteens	3	40	6
Fuel storage depots ...	2	4	4
TOTALS ...	43	480	178

Table B - Number of visits of all kinds (including general inspections) to registered premises

249

Table C - Analysis of workplace of persons employed in registered premises at end of year.

<u>Class of Workplace</u>						<u>No. of Persons Employed</u>
Offices	...	...	...	...	...	773
Retail shops	...	...	...	...	...	1,512
Wholesale departments, warehouses					...	143
Catering establishments open to public					...	190
Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	30
Fuel storage depots	...	...	...	...	...	10
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	2,658
TOTAL -						
		Males	...	...		897
		Females	...	...		1,761

The following defects were remedied in 39 premises where a general inspection had shown remedial measures to be necessary:-

<u>Offices</u>	...	...	redecorated	...	...	...	2
<u>Floors</u>	...	...	repaired	...	...	...	2
			covering renewed	...	...	...	3
<u>Walls</u>	...	...	repaired	...	...	...	1
			cleansed	...	...	...	3
<u>Ceilings</u>	...	...	repaired	...	...	...	1
			cleansed	...	...	...	1
<u>Stairs</u>	...	...	cleared	...	...	...	1
			handrails provided	...	...	...	2
			artificial light provided	...	...	...	2
<u>Fittings</u>	...	...	secured	...	...	...	1
<u>W.C.'s</u>	...	...	cleansed	...	...	...	2
			redecorated	...	...	...	2
			repaired	...	...	...	5
			artificial light provided	...	...	...	6
			ventilated lobby provided	...	...	...	2
			floors repaired	...	...	...	1
			walls repaired	...	...	...	1
			marked male and female	...	...	...	1
<u>Lighting</u>	...	...	provided	...	...	...	2
			improved	...	...	...	6
			fittings repaired	...	...	...	2
<u>Heating</u>	...	...	provided	...	...	...	1
			improved	...	...	...	2
<u>Washing facilities</u>	...	...	provided	...	...	...	1
			repaired	...	...	...	4
			hot water provided	...	...	...	3
<u>Thermometers</u>	...	...	provided	...	...	...	12
<u>Information booklet</u>	...	...	provided	...	...	...	16
<u>Clothes storage</u>	...	...	provided	...	...	...	1
<u>First aid box</u>	...	...	provided	...	...	...	10
<u>Passages</u>	...	...	cleared	...	...	...	2
<u>Refuse</u>	...	...	removed	...	...	...	2

Exemptions

No exemptions were applied for during the year.

Prosecutions

There were no prosecutions.

Accidents

Any accidents to employed persons on registered premises resulting in death or absence from work for three or more days must be reported to the Health Department.

Investigations were made on 15 reported accidents - all non-fatal - involving 8 females and 7 males.

Mostly these accidents involved falls, strains and cuts. Unfortunately one young man severed the end of a finger whilst chopping meat on a preparation block.

100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600 1700 1800 1900 2000

PREMISES REGISTERED FOR HAIRDRESSING

Before any premises are used for the business of a hairdresser, barber or manicurist, they must be first licenced by the Council under Section 155 of the Nottinghamshire County Council Act, 1951 for that purpose.

By the end of 1969, there were 54 premises so registered in the Borough. Four premises closed in the year and four came under new management.

The byelaws made by the Council to regulate these premises are directed towards obtaining hygienic conditions. In practice, however, the competitive nature of the trade ensures that to attract customers the salons must have a clean and smart appearance.

PET ANIMALS

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Three premises are licensed under the above Act to sell pet animals in the Borough. The definition of animals in the Act embraces any description of vertebrate and includes such pets as birds, fish and amphibians.

Periodic visits were made to check on the manner in which pets were kept and displayed.

Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1963

This Act is designed to ensure that dogs and cats, placed in the care of any person for a fee, are properly housed and catered for, and are protected against fire risk and infectious or contagious diseases.

One establishment was licensed as boarding kennels.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

The purpose of this Act is to give the police authorities greater control of the trade in scrap metal so as to make more difficult the disposal of stolen metal. This is achieved by registering all dealers and by compelling them to keep true records of their purchases and sales.

Once during the year the services of a Public Health Inspector were required in the Magistrates Court to testify as to the registration of a person prosecuted under the Act for failing to keep accurate records.

At the end of 1969 there were 24 dealers registered by the Council under the Act. These were made up as follows:-

Scrap Metal Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	14
" " "	(Itinerant Collectors)	...				9
" " "	(Limited Company)	...	...			1
						<u>24</u>

This was a reduction of 10 in the number of registrations compared with the previous year. The drop was the result of:-

Death of licensee	...	...	1
Ill-health	...	...	1
Removal from Borough	...		2
Change of occupation	...		6

In the latter category, some abandoned the business when they discovered that the police insisted on proper records being kept, some because of a refusal by the Ministry of Health and Social Security to pay assistance money to persons with an additional form of income.

Only two companies were registered as having scrap metal stores. All other traders were registered under their normal place of residence and were expected to operate on a day-to-day basis.

TRADE DESCRIPTIONS ACT, 1968.

While having no enforcement duties under this Act, the Department may act as an intermediary between the complainant and the County Council Weights and Measures Department.

One complaint was received concerning the sale of dolls purporting to have been made in Britain, but which in fact were of foreign origin. The complaint followed shortly after the prosecution of a local shop and a distributing company for a similar offence, but as the second doll had been purchased in the London area, the eventual investigation was carried out by that authority.

oooooooooooooooo

SWIMMING BATHS

The Borough is fortunate in having three centres at which children and adults can learn to swim. These are:-

1. The Valley Road Sports Centre Baths.
2. The Priorswell Road Baths.
3. The Cavendish School Baths.

The Worksop College has its own private swimming pool.

Valley Road Sports Centre Baths

The Centre was opened during the period of this report, the baths attracting large numbers from the outset. To minimise the transfer of infections, the baths are provided with adequate footbaths and an efficient chlorination plant. In the first few weeks of opening there were complaints of eye irritations, but this problem was soon overcome by a correct balancing of the additives

Priorswell Road Baths

This open-air pool, which is operated by the Council, has been superseded to some extent by the foregoing baths. The water is adequately filtered and chlorinated, but the design of the pool does not lend itself readily to provision of foot baths.

Cavendish School Baths

Provided initially to teach children at the campus and other schools to swim, these baths have also been used for recreational purposes by various swimming clubs in the evenings.

The baths are provided with a filtration and chlorination plant operated by the caretaker staff.

Concern was felt when complaints were received of foot infections after their use. In the course of investigation it was found that no adequate disinfectant footbaths had been incorporated in the original design. This deficiency was reported to the County Education Committee with a recommendation that disinfectant footbaths be provided.

